

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14. 1739.

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To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

Temple, Feb. 10.

R. D'Anvers's Paper of this Day, requires more Compassion than Confutation; and his repeated Agreement with his Brother, Mr. Common Sense, would induce one to imagine they were both either fallen into a dangerous Delirium, or believed the People of England



enough to look upon their united Clamours against the Forces which the Legislature support for the Service of the Publick, a Demonstration of the necessity of continuing them; and that whatever Restraint upon any Attempt of Sedition, must be absolutely esteemed a Restraint upon the natural Rights of the Subject, and an advance towards the subversion of our Constitution! — To Children, indeed, these Bugbears might be of some Effect; but to Men who have attended to the political Disputes of this Nation for twelve or thirteen Years, they can only serve for Confirmations of the continuance of that Malignity which first produced the present languishing Opposition.

ENOUGH has been already said, to evince the Expediency of continuing the Forces now in the Pay of Great Britain; and Mr. D'Anvers, and his doughty Colleague, endeavour their utmost, every Saturday in the Year, to render it still more essential to the publick Safety of the Land; and, that they have not Succeeded, is their Misfortune, not their Fault; so that to find a Couple of Drudges to Envy and Disaffection, to private Avarice and publick Ambition, labouring continually to put the People into Uneasiness, and even upon Rebellion against their Sovereign, and all whom he honours with the Marks of his Royal Favour, at the same Instant preaching up the Necessity of leaving the Legislature and the whole People, without any other Guard, than it might be in the Power of these Engines of Confusion to byass by the old Argument of Prejudgment and Riches from the Reduction and Poverty of those who were placed above them; to observe this, in the present Juncture of publick Affairs, must be so far from having the long-wish'd Effect, that it must convince every candid and impartial Reader, of the real Designs of those who would shade their dark Purposes by the specious Covering of a Regard for their Country, and publick Spirit.

THE Expression of mercenary Troops, Mr. D'Anvers had used so often in his Paper of last Week, that I did not expect to find it occur any more in his Writings for some time; yet such Impression is made upon him by every Shilling of the publick Treasure that is expended without the Direction of himself and his Patrons, that the very moderate Allowance of our Land Forces, makes him open this Paper with a Declaration of their being quite MERCENARY to receive so much! though last Week he told us it was so far from being enough for their Maintenance, that every Inn keeper on whom a Soldier was quarter'd, was obliged to club with the Government towards his Subsistence!

ONE thing the says, which looks more like Delirium than any thing else, viz. That the Workmen at the Dock-yards, with the Ships of War lying there, are capable of preventing any sudden Surprise upon them in these Harbours. — What he may mean by Them, I know not; but if he intends the Men of War, it can scarcely be supposed a sudden Surprise would be attempted upon them, without a Force far superior to that of the Workmen, and all the empty Ships they are employ'd upon, which might probably serve for lurking Holes and Fences to an Enemy, but would be of small Assistance to repel them.

AFTER this Observation, Mr. D'Anvers proceeds to divide his Subject into the very same two general Heads, which were his two first general Heads last Week! and handles them in a Manner, that lays his Readers under a Necessity either of believing he has lost all Remains of his Memory, or that he supposes them unable to remember the Force of his Reasoning from one Week to another. And though

he tells us, that he flatters himself that what he said in his last, was sufficient to show the Burden and Danger of so numerous a Body of mercenary Troops as we have at present in Pay. — yet we may be certain, that he is not himself satisfy'd it is sufficient to that End, his resuming the same Subject, in the same Light, being a Demonstration that he thinks what he has before said, not sufficient for the Purposes intended by it: But if his Readers will not excuse such little Over-sights as these, they must cease to read him; for, if I am not mistaken, he once intimated, that to others he left Method and Accuracy, it being enough for him to convey Meaning to the Publick.

THE View in which he mentions the late happy Revolution, will answer no desirable End to the Party in whose Cause he is employed, but tends to confirm what I have before observed, viz. (to use Mr. D'Anvers's own Words) 'That neither a Fleet, nor a standing Army, can be of any use to a Prince, when Male-Administration and Oppression have lost the Hearts and Affections of his People.' Whence it necessarily follows, that a standing Army, even a MERCENARY standing Army, can be of no use to a Prince, who, by Male-Administration, has lost the Hearts and Affections of his People, you have removed all Danger of ANY kind from a standing Army in ANY Country; — for if it be of no use to a bad Prince, it can never be feared in the Hands of a good one! Had such a Declaration dropp'd from the Pen of any of the Gentlemen whom you favour with the Title of Court Advocates, how would the Alarm have been founded of a Combination against our ancient Constitution, an Invasion of our Liberties, and a Plot against the whole People!

STILL more ridiculous, if possible, is his very next Paragraph, in which he first says, He is far from insinuating that we OUGHT NOT to keep up a Fleet and an Army for the Protection of our Trade, and our Defence against FOREIGN Enemies; (Self-Preservation, probably, inducing him to omit DOMESTICK Ones) and immediately affirms, that a Land Force in Time of Peace (so far from being necessary for either of the above Uses) is of NO USE but to curb the People, whose Liberties, he adds, are visibly endanger'd by it! — How these Assertions can be reconciled, Mr. D'Anvers, and Mr. Common Sense, had best lay both their Heads together to inform us; for I am persuaded none beside them will attempt it.

WHAT was said about Queen Elizabeth last Week in Common Sense, is this Week removed into the Craftsman, as an Argument of the Fitness of every Mechanick and Tradesman in the Nation, being interrupted in his Business, and called from his Employment so often as to make them all disciplin'd Soldiers, rather than, by the Support of a moderate Number of Men, whose Business it is to make themselves expert in Actions of a martial Kind, to avoid all the troublesome Consequences of fatiguing the trading Subjects throughout the Nation with Arms, when there is no room to suppose they will ever have Occasion to use them.

MR. D'Anvers is so convinced of the Ease of byassing raw and unexperienc'd Judgments, by any seeming Reverence paid them, that he is so obliging to the London Apprentices, as to assert, that at the Battle of Naseby, the Army of King Charles the First was defeated by these new-raised Apprentices; (a Phrase he thinks proper, on this Occasion, to use for the whole Parliament Army) — and supposing our young Fellows will be so much pleased with the Compliment paid them, as to look no farther; in his next Paragraph he ventures flatly to tell us, that (so far was the Courage and Discipline of the Apprentices from being of any Service, that) the true Reason of such Success against such prodigious Odds, was plainly owing to the King's being deserted, or but faintly assisted, by the Nobility, Gentry and Clergy; which, he says, will be the Fate of all Kings in the like Case. —

I blush for Mr. D'Anvers, when he descends so low as meanly to set about proving it necessary to the Peace and Preservation of these Kingdoms, that every

Subject should be bred to Arms! And for him to recur to Laws made with this Intention, in Times when the unhappy domestic Contests of the Nation obliged every Man to bear Arms under the Banners of one Party or other, in order to avoid the Resentment of both, shews such Want of Argument, as would have deterred a Man of less Courage than himself from entering upon the Subject. Alas! are all the numerous Blessings resulting from the manifest Improvement of our Constitution, since the Reformation, so trifling, as to leave Room to wish for the Return of those Days of Blood and Contest, that prevented our Ancestors from enjoying the Land of their Nativity; which, to too many of them, was little more than a Field of Blood! In these perilous Times it was, indeed, necessary to teach the Youth how to use Arms, and Business was so generally neglected, and the Nature of the Traffick so little understood, as made the Loss of Time which attended this training up of Youth to the Use of Arms, of a small Loss to the Publick, compared to what it would be now, when a Youth of Sixteen, who has had any tolerable Care taken of his Education, may be very properly fitted an useful Member of the Commonwealth, by contributing to the Number of our Manufacturers, &c. which turns much more to the publick Advantage, than his being expert in the firing of a Musquet. — And though I do not offer it as an Argument, I think it may be very naturally conjectured, that the Practice of instructing Youth in military Exercises, is so far from adding to the Safety of a Nation, that it will always more probably endanger its Peace; for when no Foreign Enemy requires their united Force, the Relish which the frequent Use of Arms gives the more Bold and Daring among them, fills them with a Propensity for War, and a Desire of putting into Action, an Art in which they esteem themselves such able Adepts; And this Temper would give Strength to any Attempt against the publick Safety; Youth being always more remarkable for the Swiftsness of its Motions, than for the Deliberation of its Motives. — Which Consideration alone, is sufficient to shew the Advantage arising from employing our Youth in Arts and Manufactures, by which they become capable of supporting themselves with Credit and Reputation thro' the whole Course of their Lives, while a very small Contribution to such as appropriate themselves wholly to the Use of Arms in their Defence, must more substantially protect the Nation from any foreign or domestic Danger, as has been experienced, beyond Contradiction, in our Times; every Attempt upon this Land, Abroad and at Home, having been suppressed without disturbing the Manufacturers from the Pursuit of their several useful Occupations.

WHAT Mr. D'Anvers says, to prove the same Laws contrived to subvert our Liberties, (because, as he smartly observes, the same Gun that kills a Partridge or an Hare, may kill a Man) is so evidently calculated to encourage Insurrection and Rebellion, that there is no room to believe it can be supposed the Product of any other Intention.

IN concert with the above Falacies and Contradictions of Mr. D'Anvers, Mr. Common Sense tells us, that he has been in Flanders, and in France, and that in those Countries their Armies always lie in the Places where they are most wanted, and assures us, from what a Gentleman told him, and himself saw, he was convinced that France would not support a standing Force, if she did not find it necessary! After which he tells us, that Devonshire and Cornwall lie nearer Spain than either Kent or Sussex, and that neither France nor Spain can send a Fleet to York or Salisbury, &c. which last Argument, he makes use of to prove, that the Sea Coasts ought to have all the Forces in the Nation always quarter'd upon them, and the Inland Counties never share with them in quartering of the Troops kept up for the equal Advantage of both. — His instancing a Speech of the late Lord Chief Justice Holt, to prove, because he would not allow his Tip-staffs, &c. to assist some Soldiers in releasing a few young People who were kid-nap'd for America, that he thought that Accident a Scheme laid for fixing a standing Army, (which is the Doctrine he undeniably draws from it) is so monstrously absurd, that it can bear no Reply, till ACCIDENTAL Tumults are known to be DESIGN'd by a Ministry!

MR.

Mr. D'Arcters having paid his Obedience to the London Apprentices, Mr. Common Sense makes his Compliments to the whole Mob of the Land, who, he assures them, ought, as in ancient Rome, to have the making of all Laws; tho' he is not so good as to mention a Place for such an Assembly, or to prescribe Rules for such truly Publick Deliberations.

I am, S I R,
Your Humble Servant,
ALG. SIDNEY.

Yesterday arrived the Mails due from Holland and France; but they bring few Advices of Moment.

IT is scarce doubted at Vienna, that the Velt Marshal de Wallis, who arrived there from Hungary the 26th of Jan. O. S. will have the Chief Command of the Emperor's Army in that Country next Campaign, with the same Power and Authority as the late Prince Eugene had, that he may be able to improve every Opportunity that shall offer for his acting with Advantage against the Infidels. 'Tis also said, that he will be created a Prince of the Empire.

Letters from Corfica, by way of Leghorn, say, that since the Rebels were informed that a considerable Reinforcement of French Forces was to be sent to that Island, they begin to repent of the Mistake they were guilty of in refusing to accept the Plan for a Pacification. The Inhabitants of Part of the Province of Balagna, who have several Times given and broke their Promises to the Count de Boisseux, have sent Deputies to him to declare their Readiness to submit to the King's Pleasure, and at the same time to deliver up 500 Musquets. The Count who received those Deputies from no other Motive but mere Curiosity, return'd them for Answer as follows, viz. 'You are come too late for your Submission: 'You ought to have surrendered your Arms to me at the time that I made the Demand of 'em; 'tis not now in my Power to receive them; this is a Matter entirely in the King's Breast, who is too much exasperated against the Rebels, not to let them feel the Marks of his just Resentment.' Other Bodies who would also have lain down their Arms, have met with the same Denial.

The Paris Letter of Wednesday last says, that the Troops design'd for Corfica, are commanded to march for Antibes; where they are to embark for Corfica; from whence there are Letters by the Way of Genoa, that the Rebels continue to infect the Country to such a degree, that nobody can travel the Roads without the Danger of being stripped.

Some Advices from Madrid pretend to give Light into the Dispositions of the Spanish Ministry, with regard to the last Answer from the States General. 'Tis imagin'd, say they, that they would fain have the Negotiation shorten'd, by signing a Convention, wherein shall be determined, the true Meaning of the two Articles of the Treaty of Utrecht, which relate to Navigation in America, particularly the 34th Article; and that the Ministry is for referring to a farther Negotiation what relates to other Points, as well as the Difficulty concerning the Article of that Treaty, whereby it is said, 'That Ships stopp'd as Interlopers, shall be proceeded against in the very Places where they are detained; and that if the Captains or Owners of such Ships have a mind to appeal from the Sentence passed, they may only apply to the Council of the Indies.' Whatever are the Circumstances of this Affair, we are assured that the whole will be amicably settled, so as not to break off the good Understanding, betwixt that Court and the States General.

HOME PORTS.

Portsmouth, Feb 12 Since my last sailed the William and Mary, Tomlinson, for Bourdeaux; the Mould, Hamilton, for ditto; the Sarah, Kid, for Oporto; the Rose, Poynter, for Lisbon; the Sarah, Baffer, for Guernsey; and the Blessing, Lashly, for Havre de Grace.

On Friday last in the Afternoon came to Spithead, the Carew, Curtis, from Malaga; the Jenny Sloop, Flight, from Marabella; the Willingmind, Basset, from Havre; The Coffellow, Godden, for Bourdeaux; the Frederick, Loney, from London for Virginia; the Lady Christian, Podvete, from Bourdeaux for Bologne; the Mary, Boyd, from Middleburgh; and the Gordon, Crawford, from London for Jamaica; and the same Day at St. Hellen's, about 30 Sail of outward bound Merchant Ships; next Morning almost all of them sailed for Cowes Road.

Yesterday in the Afternoon came into the Harbour, the Mary, Kerfoot, of London, bound for

Oporto, having lost off the Start (falling foul of a Virginia Man on Tuesday Morning last between 3 and 4 of the Clock) her Foremast, Bowsprit and Head, and done great Damage to her Cutwater; but her Cargo, consisting of Wheat, Rye, Woollen Goods, Pipe Staves and Calf Skins, are come off with little Damage. Wind at S. W.

Deal, Feb. 12. Wind S. W. The Ships remain in the Downs as per Yesterday. Put back the Whitaker, Whiting; and the Dorsetshire, Whiting, for Virginia; the Ruby, West, for Maryland; the Henrietta, Wood, for the Isle of May; the Happy Return, Wiles, for Rouen; the Grenadier, Kinselagh, for Cork; the Everton, Hall, for Morlaix; the Nathaniel, Remmotier, for Havre; the Bladen, Pipon, for Antigua; the Susanna, Thompson, for Lisbon; the London, Newton, for Alicant; the Crown, Boteot, for St. Ubes; the Algarve, Olding, for Faro. Arrived the Princess Augusta, Barlow, from Jamaica; and the Winter Galley, Painter, from Carolina.

Gravesend, Feb. 12. Passed by the Braganza, Lyon, from Lisbon; the London Packet, Channell, from Bologne; the Carolina Packet, Somerscall; and the Eagle, Vaughan, from Carolina; the Princess Ann, Black, from Dublin; and the Argyle, Lees, the Friendship, Laws; and the Mary, Paxton, from Jamaica.

The Friendship, Laws, from London, is arrived at Jamaica.

L O N D O N.

The Brown and Butler, Capt. Broughton, bound from the Gulph of Venice to Sicily and Cadiz, is lost on the South of Sicily.

The Mars from Hispaniola, bound to Nantz, laden with 1200 Casks of Sugar and 90000lb. Weight of Indigo, and other valuable Goods, is lost on the Coast of Hispaniola, soon after she came out.

By Ter Schelling is lost, the Ship commanded by Rinke Scherries, bound for Bourdeaux to Amsterdam; and near that Place was an English Ship with her Bottom upwards.

The Ship commanded by Anthony Blinkman, bound from Marfeilles to Hamburgh, is lost off of Cherburgh.

Last Saturday died Mr. Gwyn, one of the Examiners in the High Court of Chancery.

The Hon. Mr. Murray, and the Hon. Mr. Legg, are appointed two of his Majesty's Council Learned in the Law.

William Forrester, Junior, Esq; is chosen Member for Great Wenlock in Shropshire, in the room of Samuel Edwards, Esq; deceased.

On Saturday in the Afternoon, one Crook, a Servant Man of Fawley, near Henley upon Thames, was killed by a Farmer's Son throwing at a Cock. The End of the Stick took him upon the Side of the Neck, so that he fell down with the Violence of the Blow, and never afterwards moved.

A few Days since died at his Seat near Preston in Lancashire, Bannister Parker, Esq; a Gentleman of upwards 1000l. per Annum. He married a Daughter of Alderman Clayton of Liverpool, by whom he has left several Children.

Yesterday Sir John Turner took the Oaths and his Seat in the House of Commons as Member for the Borough of Lynn, in the room of Sir Charles Turner, deceased. He was introduced by Sir Robert Walpole, and Horace Walpole, Esq;

On Saturday last came on the Election for Gram-pound in Cornwall, in the room of Phillip Hawkins, Esq; when Captain Trefusis was chosen without Opposition.

This Day comes on the Election for a Knight of the Shire for the County of Nottingham, in the room of Thomas Benner, Esq; deceased, when we hear that the Hon. John Mordaunt, Esq; Brother to the Right Hon. the Earl of Peterborough, will be chosen without Opposition.

Last Thursday se'night, the Felons confined in Chelmsford Gaol, attempted to break out, having got all Things in great Forwardness for their Design, when Mr. Emmerfon the Keeper, was informed thereof by Turpin (Father to the notorious Robber of that Name) who happen'd not to be of the Party. Upon which he run immediately towards the Place directed to, with proper Assistants, but was stopp'd by the Felons, who finding themselves discover'd just as their Work was finished, and when they had great Hopes of escaping, threatened Death to any who dare come near them: Mr. Emmerfon then apply'd for the Assistance of a Party of the Dragoons quarter'd there, which being granted, the Drums beat to Arms, and a Party was instantly dispatch'd to assist the Keeper, upon whose Appearance, and

pointing their Pieces towards them, the Felons submitted, and are since double-iron'd, and more firmly secured than before this Attempt.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Bengough, late of Worcester, and now of Goodman's Fields, in the County of Middlesex, Cyder Merchant and Chapman.

John Pedley, of the Parish of St. Albans, Wood-street, London, Soapmaker.

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L O N D O N,

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